

REMARKS

Claims 1 through 18 are pending in this application. The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowability concerning claims 15 through 18.

I. Amendment to the Specification

Not mentioned by the Examiner, but in order to assist and cooperate with the Examiner and to expedite the prosecution of the application, the specification was amended. The amendment to the specification was made to correct a minor grammatical error of a period and to remove the claim language of "comprising" in the abstract according to MPEP §608.01(b).

II. Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

According to MPEP 706.02(j), the following establishes a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The

teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

A. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Megied et al. (USPN 6556253 B1) in view of Jameson (USPN 6396487 B1), hereinafter simply Megied and Jameson. The Applicant respectfully traverses.

1. In paper no. 20060224, the Examiner responds on page 6 by stating that the Applicant argues that the prior art does not teach the setting portion and adjuster part. However, in regard to claims 1 and 8, the combination of Megied and Jameson fail to teach or suggest a setting part displaying a set portion at a user chosen arbitrary position of a screen.

Col. 1, lines 15-22 of Magied, which the Examiner quotes, teaches only that the graphics and text are displayed at different predefined regions. A predefined region is clearly not a user arbitrary position of a screen. A predefined region is a particular region and not an arbitrary one.

Jameson on col. 3, lines 19-55 only discusses the method of resizing a window using a mouse, but clearly does not address a setting portion displaying a set portion at a user chosen arbitrary position of the screen. In the present invention the setting part is different than the size adjuster part which separately adjusts the size from the setting part. The distinct structure of the

setting portion and the adjuster part is not taught or suggested by Jameson or Magied or the combination of the Jameson and Magied.

The disclosure of Jameson does not apply to the setting portion as Jameson concerns the resizing part only.

In paper no. 20060204, the Examiner states that col. 3, lines 19-55, Jameson teaches size adjuster part and col. 1, lines 15-22, Megied teaches a set portion (size of each window may be adjusted by the user.) However, here neither Jameson and Megied in combination teaches a setting part displaying a set portion at a user chosen arbitrary position of a screen.

2. In regard to claims 2, 9, the Examiner in paper no. 20060204 stated that Megied teaches increasing the signal level of the set portion in col. 6 lines 10-15, because Megied teaches enabling an increasing contrast/brightness characteristic in luminance output signals. However, the claim is not just referring to increasing the contrast and brightness in the luminance, but claims 2 and 9 are referring to the *controller part* increasing the signal level of the set portion *by synthesizing a value of the video signal and a value of the setting signal*.

However, Megied in col. 6, lines 10-15 does not teach or suggest that the controller part is increasing the signal level by synthesizing a value of the video signal and a value of setting signal, and nor any other part of Megied teach such a limitation.

3. In regard to claims 3, 10, the Examiner stated that Megied teaches a displaying apparatus

comprising a signal generator part generating (video driver) a video signal, and a display part displaying (monitor) thereon a picture based on the video signal generated by the signal generator part, see Fig. 2, wherein the controller part decreases a signal level of the set portion by offsetting a value of the video signal and a value of the setting signal. See col. 5 lines 62-65.

In paper no. 20060224, the Examiner stated that Applicant argues that the prior art does not teach “offsetting the values of both the video signal and setting signal”. The Examiner stated that he would like to see a clear definition for offsetting the values of signal. The Examiner refers to IEEE dictionary, and states that there are many definitions for offsetting. However, the IEEE dictionary is specifically mentioning offset with respect to different uses. Moreover *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 376 F.3d 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2004) emphasizes that the intrinsic evidence including the specification must be looked at and therefore, there should not be any confusion as to the definition.

Substantively in, col. 5, lines 62-65 of Megied, states “Similarly, if any of summands B1.sub.USER, B2.sub.USER, B3.sub.USER and B4.sub.USER set by the user has a lower value than value B.sub.Loop-MIN, then loop controller 117 would not reduce the brightness in the window that corresponds to such summand. This is so because the light output in such window is already low.” Here the loop controller would not reduce the brightness in the window, which neither says it is increasing or decreasing the signal level of the set portion.

Moreover, Megied is also not stating that the decrease of the signal level is by offsetting the value of the video signal and the value of the setting signal. The specific teaching of offsetting the values of both the video signal and setting signal is not taught or suggested as Megied only states of

not reducing the brightness of the window.

4. In regard to claims 4, 11, the Examiner stated that Megied teaches a displaying apparatus comprising a signal generator part generating (video driver) a video signal, and a display part displaying (monitor) thereon a picture based on the video signal generated by the signal generator part, see Fig. 2, further comprising a clock generator part generating a clock according to a reference position of the set portion based on the position value of the set portion set by the portion set part (multiplexer applies luminance signal correspond to time which read on generating a clock). See col. 3 lines 49-57.

However, col. 3, lines 49-57 indicates only a multiplexer selectively applying luminance signals in corresponding time slots. This does not teach or suggest a clock according to a reference position of the set portion based on the position value of the set portion set by the set part. No such relationship is given.

On the other hand in paper no. 20060224, the Examiner disagrees with the argument because Fig. 2, Megied teaches multiplexer applying luminance signal in time which reads on a clock.

However, claim 4 and 11 are specifically stating *a clock generator part generating a clock according to a reference position of the set portion based on the position value of the set portion set by the portion set part* and not just a multiplexer applying a signal in time. A clock generator part goes not generate according to a reference position based on the position value. Merely applying a signal in time does not teach or suggest the entire limitation as MPEP 706.02(j) indicates that all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested and not just a portion.

5. In regard to claims 5, 12, the arguments for claims 4, 8 and 1 apply as the claim 5 depends on claims 1 and 4 and claim 12 depends on claim 8.

6. In regard to claims 6, 13, the Examiner stated that Megied teaches a displaying apparatus comprising a signal generator part generating (video driver) a video signal, and a display part displaying (monitor) thereon a picture based on the video signal generated by the signal generator part, see Fig. 2, further comprising a storage part (memory 116) storing the position value of the set portion set through the setting part; and a scaler (user adjustable window which read on magnifying the signal level) adjusting the width of the setting signal of the set portion set through the size adjuster part. See Fig. 2, col. 1 lines 19-22.

However, col. 1, lines 19-22 of Megeid only indicates “Examples of windows are picture-in-picture (PIP), picture-outside-picture (POP) and picture-and-picture (PAP). The size of each window may be user adjustable on a window-by-window basis” Simply being able to adjust the size of windows does not teach or suggest a separate set portion and size adjuster part. Moreover, nowhere is it specifically indicated that the scaler part specifically adjusts the width. Simply resizing does not indicate that such structures or features are included.

In paper no. 20060224, the Examiner responded by stating that Applicant argues that the prior art does not teach “scaler part”. However, examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument because col. 3 lines 19-55, Jameson teaches size adjuster part (corner icon), and col. 1 lines 15-22,

Maged teaches a set portion (size of each window may be adjusted by user, the size of the window is adjusted by user implying that the size of window is rescaled).

However, the references must show the connection between the set portion and size adjuster as claim 6 states *a scaler adjusting the width of the setting signal of the set portion set through the size adjuster part*. The setting signal of the set portion and size adjuster part are not specifically connected with the scaler adjusting the width of the setting signal. The scaler must actually adjust the width specifically through the size adjuster part. Window rescaling does not entail a scaler portion while there is a separate adjuster part. Claim 6 is an apparatus claim and all the elements of the apparatus must actually be taught or suggested.

7. In regard to claims 7, 14, the Examiner stated that Megied teaches a displaying apparatus comprising a signal generator part generating (video driver) a video signal, and a display part displaying (monitor) thereon a picture based on the video signal generated by the signal generator part, see Fig. 2, wherein the controller adjusts the signal level (changing the brightness levels which read on magnifying the signal level) of the set portion by composing the video signal with the setting signal. See col. 3 lines 44-47.

However, col. 3, lines 44-47 of Megied only indicates that the brightness level of one window can be changed without affecting other windows. The present invention claims adjusting the signal level of the set portion by composing the video signal with the setting signal. To form in combination of the video signal and the setting signal is not specifically taught or suggested. Megied only teaches concerning the level of the window itself in comparison to other windows rather than

in relation to the video signal.

On the other hand, in paper no. 20060224, the Examiner stated that Applicant argues that the prior art does not teach “adjusting the signal level”. However, examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument because col. 3 lines 4-47, Megied teaches changing the brightness level which read on adjusting the signal level.

However, the claim states specifically, that *the controller adjusts the signal level of the set portion by composing the video signal with the setting signal*. The combination of references does not teach or suggest the entire limitation. The brightness level of Megied does not entail adjusting the set portion by composing the video signal with the setting signal. The brightness level changing does not indicate concerning the signal level of the set portion by composing with the certain claimed signals.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the examiner is asked to contact the applicant’s attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment. Should other fees be incurred, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the

amount of such fees.

Respectfully submitted,



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